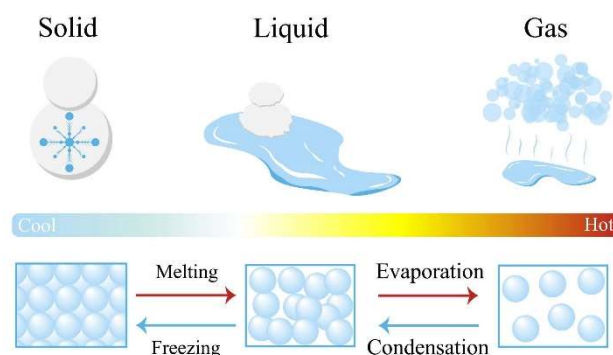


## Vocabulary

|              |                                                                                       |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| hardness     | The ability of a material to resist being dented                                      |
| solubility   | The ability to dissolve into another substance                                        |
| transparency | An object or material allows light to pass through it, meaning you can see through it |
| conductivity | Allowing electricity or heat to travel through it                                     |
| magnetic     | The ability to attract or repel objects or materials                                  |
| evaporation  | When a liquid changes into a gas or vapour                                            |
| condensation | When a gas changes into a liquid                                                      |
| dissolving   | Solid particles are mixed with a liquid and become see through                        |

## Changes of State



## Key Knowledge

Materials are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical conductivity, flexibility, hardness, insulators, magnetism, solubility, thermal conductivity, transparency.



For example – glass is used for windows because it is hard and transparent.

## Reversible vs Irreversible



Reversible changes mean the materials can be changed back to how they were before the reaction took place. Whereas irreversible changes can not be changed back to how they were before and have often resulted in a new product being made from the old materials.



Examples of irreversible changes are burning wood producing ash, mixing vinegar and milk which produces casein plastic

## Properties & changes of material